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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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JULY NOT TOO LATE TO PLANT GLADIOLI

Some one asked how late, or early, to plant Gladioli to bloom in October. I want to tell the friends that I planted Gladioli the very last of July and two were budded September 14th. Owing to the fact that I was away until July 23d, I did not get my bulbs planted before, but went right after them at that time. My Dahlias I put in the ground the 1st of August and the last day of the same month I had a blossom.

Mrs. Minnie Imwood, New York.

VARIETY IN THE FLOWER GARDEN

Of course there are in every flower garden certain favorites which have, by reason of their ease of culture, free-blooming qualities and all around loveliness, made themselves indispensable. We all want the Pansy, Sweet Pea and the Poppy, likewise the Iris, Peony and the Hollyhock; but to give zest to our gardening joys we need to experiment yearly with a few of the novelties which the seedsmen offer for our acceptance. Not all of them, it is true, will please us; some are decidedly worthless, but often we find a gem.

Among the new acquaintances I made last season were the Lupines of which there are annual and perennial sorts. I had the annuals only and found them charming. The foliage is very ornamental and the long spikes of Pea-shaped flowers in various tones of lavender, pink and blue are very showy in the garden and excellent for cutting. It is well to sow the seed where the plants are to remain, as they bloom very quickly when so treated. Mine, however, were given me when of transplanting size and the blooming period was postponed until later in the season, but once they became established they gave an unceasing supply of blossoms until killed by heavy frosts.

Giant Portulaca is a new variety of the old favorite of my grandmother's day; it is a robust grower and the flowers are much larger than the old sort. Only two colors have as yet been offered, deep scarlet and snow white. I use them as a border and between my Gladioli, as they carpet the ground nicely and do not seem in any way to injure the deeper planted bulbs of the Gladioli. On a bright, sunny morning they are literally covered with blossoms. Like all Portulacas, they self-sow and transplant as easily as a Cabbage.

All lovers of Gladioli should try the new Primulus Hybrids if they have not already done so. Derived from a South African native species crossed with some of our leading sorts they are indeed a decided addition to the family. Yellow of every tint and tone is the leading color, from palest lemon to deepest orange, saffron and salmon. The individual flowers are not so large as others, but they have a peculiarly hooded flower which is most pleasing and distinct. Even their wild parent they inherit a very vigorous constitution, are of robust growth and very free flowering, each bulb giving from two to three spikes of bloom in a season. They multiply very rapidly, producing many bulbets, and some of these will give a small blooming spike the succeeding year.

Not all novelties, however, give such pleasing results, so perhaps it may be well to mention some of the instances. A friend who enjoys trying the new and novel gave me part of a packet of Brazilian Perfume to try. The description of the plant was a glowing one, the perfumed leaves and flowers were likened to lavender in usefulness for scenting linen chests and lingerie. I fear I am not educated to Brazilian standards; the plant has not as much beauty as some of our common weeds and the perfume is decidedly distasteful, the Brazilians are quite welcome to my portion.

Let us choose from the new, novel or improved floral offerings at least a few packets of seeds for trial each year. Variety adds to the charm of gardening and anticipation stimulates us to continue the weary weeding and cultivation which precede the promised blossoms.

Mrs. Evelyn W. Brooker, New York.

GALLARDIA GRANDIFLORA OR BLANKET FLOWER

Gallardia grandiflora, or, as it is popularly known, Blanket Flower, is one of our most showy and effective, hardy, perennial, border plants and, although the color combinations of its flowers, red and yellow, do not appeal to many, yet it has one very good feature, a feature quite rare with perennials, and that is, the flowers are most freely produced from June until frost.

In cultivation it forms a plant of spreading, bushy

habit, requiring a space of about fifteen inches and forms a cluster of loose, lacinated foliage from which the tough, wire-like flower stems rise to a height of from twelve to fifteen inches. The individual flowers are large, Daisy-like and vary slightly in color, red bordered with orange and yellow. For cutting purposes the flowers are unexcelled, as they possess good lasting qualities.

Little care or attention is required to enable this Gallardia to properly develop itself but, like all other plants, it will well repay any amount of care and attention; so let it be given an open, sunny position and a very deep, well-enriched soil. A slight covering of Evergreen or other branches should be given during the Winter months, and when this covering is removed let some pulverized manure or bone dust be carefully worked in around the plants.

As this Gallardia dislikes to be disturbed after being planted, the supply can be increased by seeds sown at any time during the Summer months, but the earlier the better; sow thinly in a nicely prepared border, cover slightly, and as soon as the young plants are large enough to handle, let them be transplanted into another border similarly prepared and placed in rows about a foot apart. Keep these young plants in a growing condition as long as possible and protect them during the Winter months. As early in the Spring as you are able, remove them to their permanent position in the flower border.

If the plants can be given thorough waterings with liquid manure water at frequent intervals during the Summer season the profusion and size of the bloom will be materially increased.

Charles E. Parnell, New York.

PRESERVING THE TENNESSEE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Unsanitary buildings and ill-kept grounds are menacing the classic edifice of the Tennessee Capitol at Nashville and there is now a patriotic movement among the women of the Volunteer State to preserve the grounds in keeping with the dignity and beauty of the building. The movement is known as the Tennessee Capitol Association.

The ladies engaged in this enterprise are reminding the citizens of the State that their Capitol is a dignified and beautiful building and that the grounds surrounding it should be preserved in keeping with the Grecian architecture of the edifice. It is pointed out that this historic building is the joint home of every town and village and countryside, and that ugliness and unlightliness of the grounds must not mar its beauty. It is to be maintained as a fitting memorial of Tennessee's past achievements and as a light-house for future generations.

The writer is the chairman for this movement for Morgan county, one of whose members, some time ago, expressed the feeling of the women of the whole State by saying: "It was built by those who gave the Commonwealth the matchless name of the Volunteer State. In it are enshrined the memories of more than fifty years of history. It is hallowed by those who offered the supreme measure of devotion in responding to the call of Tennessee. And now the women of this mountain county are watching and waiting to see if the pride of the State will respond to the call to preserve the grounds surrounding the Capitol."

This movement is significant and suggestive to flower lovers and home-makers everywhere. If landscape gardening and the planting of flowers about the Capitol of a great State engages the thought of its women, how much more interested should we be in our own flower gardens and in our homes. Here is where our taste and character are reflected.

Mrs. J. D. Burton, Tennessee.

Tennessee is one State from our country of forty-eight. Do your Capitol grounds reflect your love for the beautiful in nature, and are they a worthy example for others to pattern after? "Charity begins at home," so does a love for flowers. With a beautiful yard of our own, our next-door neighbor is instilled with the desire to improve his enclosure. When a whole street is well-kept and gives evidence of a love for nature, the whole town develops the idea. This spirit is soon felt throughout the State and then throughout the country. By our small efforts we will soon have a "Nation Beautiful."—EDITOR.

Here is a good idea in flower boxes for the front porch; half a discarded hot water tank. It is inexpensive and very pretty when filled with blooming plants.

Chester W. Shafer, Michigan.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

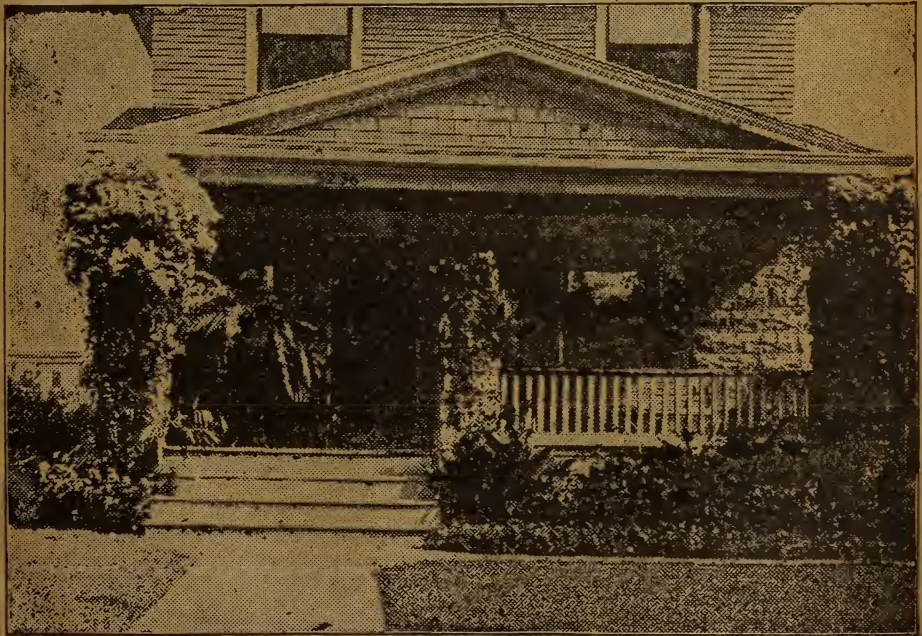
LaPark, Pennsylvania.

THE NEED OF AESTHETICS IN HOME AND SCHOOL

I have just been reading over again the April number of your magazine for 1909 and think it all very fine but especially do I wish to endorse the article entitled "The Teachers Mission." I am indeed glad to see you advocate the culture of the aesthetic and moral faculties as well as the mental in the schools of our land; for these important branches of training have been woefully neglected in the past, and are yet far from receiving the attention they deserve, although the interest in such subjects has shown gratifying growth during recent years.

It is with regret that I contemplate the fact that in this fair land of ours are thou-

So frequently, in riding through a prosperous country, or along the streets of a thriving town, or village, are we struck by the want of artistic surroundings in the homes we pass. The house of a well-to-do farmer, perhaps, is surrounded to the very door by growing crops, or if there is a door-yard, nine times out of ten it is filled with rubbish; grown up with weeds, made a place to keep implements in and overrun with poultry. The garden, if there be one, is considered too valuable to plant flowers in. Every crick and craney is filled with vegetables, or else with weeds. No room anywhere for flowers. Every bit of attention is devoted to producing something



SUCH PLANTINGS AS THESE MAKE A HOME MORE PLEASING

sands of homes in which there are no flowers, no birds, often not even a picture to inspire love for Nature; nothing to foster the aesthetic, and little, or nothing, to implant or encourage mortality in the minds and hearts of its inmates. Nor are homes of this kind found only among the lower classes, but the well-to-do and even the wealthy are often equally negligent, and with far less excuse.

for the stomach; nothing beautiful to delight the eye, nothing for the heart to love, nothing to lift the mind from the sordid things of life and start it on voyages from star to star. Such homes are like a false chord in music. Oh, for more of Aesthetic in our common people and in their homes.

Yet I do not mean that the vegetable garden should be neglected, or the poultry

dispensed with. On the contrary these generally deserve more attention than they receive but why can we not be complete? God has given us double natures and we owe it to ourselves and Him to care for both. What excuse, then, can we advance for supplying so carefully the wants of the animal nature and leaving the higher nature to perish for want of something to feed upon? Taste and refinement do not feed on bread and meat, and cabbage and potatoes, but on flowers, and music, and the many beauties of Nature. It is then as much our duty to supply food to the higher as to the lower nature, for that both are God-given no rational mind can doubt.

I do not recall ever having seen a young child that did not love flowers. Now, why is this if a love for the beautiful in Nature is not natural to the human heart? And if such a love is natural it is God-given for a wise purpose and should be cultivated. Moreover it must be cultivated or it will perish, just as any other faculty of mind, or power of body, will perish if disused and given nothing on which to feed. In so many cases the necessary food is not given and this most beautiful attribute of mind is allowed to wither, as evinced by the hosts of adult persons who care little or nothing for the beauties of the floral world, as contrasted with the hosts of children who do. This is more noticeable in towns than in rural districts, for in urban homes there is frequently nothing to foster that God-given love of Nature, but much to stifle it. Grosser things fill the minds of the elders, or the struggle to sustain bodily life leaves no time to devote to the care of the higher one. Even in the homes of the well-to-do, and sometimes of those quite wealthy there is little to develop a love of Nature. In such homes the father often cares for nothing but money, the mother for fashion and social triumph, and in such an atmosphere of yellow dross and silly vanity can it be any wonder that the young heart does not hold its love for the simple, sweet and unassuming beauty of Nature, or retain the tender kindness, and all-love so pleasing to the Father of the Universe.

It is true there are sometimes flowers in such homes, collections of rare plants from the tropics; costly ferns and rare orchids, almost priceless. But more often they are there for show than because they are loved; they are cared for by hired servants, and the children hardly dare approach them. Flowers in such surroundings have a pathetic look, as the alien on an unknown shore who longs for his native land; and be they ever so costly, they have lost that subtle charm that even the modest little violet in its native woodland possesses so fully.

There are also suburban and country

homes, homes having every appearance of being occupied by prosperous people, from which Nature is excluded. I can call to mind many that I myself have seen, around which there is not even a tree, a shrub or a vine. Settled years ago, there has elapsed sufficient time for noble trees to have grown from tiny seed, yet these homes, (houses, rather,) stand alone and unadorned. Their door-yards are not lawns, but pastures, and stock nibbles the grass at the very threshold. The artistic eye can find no pleasure in contemplating such dwellings, but seeks, rather, the distant mountains, where the hand of Nature yet spreads her verdure o'er rocks and hills and streams.

The children in homes like these are seldom found encouraging the birds, to build near the dwelling; there are no trees for birds to build in, and they construct no snug boxes for them, instead they are found destroying their nests, crushing the life out of the wee birdlings, torturing, with the ingenuity of demons, every harmless thing. They do not watch the butterfly float languidly in the Summer air, but they chase it, and tear its wings from its body, which they leave, perhaps, to roast alive on the hot ground. These children are not the ones that will lift a broken or uprooted flower and tenderly place it in the earth again, rather will they tear it up as if despising all beautiful things. Yet such children are to be pitied, not blamed. It is usually the home surroundings that have bred this spirit of cruelty, and for such the aesthetic school is the only hope. As long as such homes exist there will be a crying need for teachers who are Nature-lovers, and a glorious field of labor open to them, and may the great All-Father, who loves every rock and leaf and blossom, and every chirping bird that makes our woodlands gay, be ever with such teachers, helping them to instill that same love into the hearts of our future citizens. For we know that the boys and girls of today will be the men and women that will either grace or disgrace the human race of tomorrow, and, as regards many of them, I see no chance of their gracing it, unless that result be brought about by the efforts of their teachers.

History repeats itself, and a glance at the past will show that almost every truly great soul that has graced the pages of history, has been a Nature lover, has sprung from the aesthetic home or, at the very least, had an aesthetic mother. For so often the mother alone deserves credit for the culture and refinement found in her children.

I have heard so many men discourage the culture of flowers, telling their wives and children that something useful would bet-

(Continued on page 188)

HILL AND HOLLOW PAPERS

BY FLORENCE BOYCE DAVIS

Number Seven

WHAT A DANDELION CAN DO

HAVE you ever heard the story Jacob Rils told about a Dandelion and what it did for city children? I read it a number of years ago, but have not forgotten it. It happened at the end of a hard, cold Winter. The children had been sick; there had been weeks of sleepless nights and anxious days. One morning in January as Mr. Rils walked through his snowy garden, he noticed a bunch of twisted roots, which the recent thaw had heaved out of its Winter bed, lying in his path, and with that pity which was always overflowing in the great heart of Jacob Rils, he picked up the little frozen mat and carried it into the children's room and tucked it into a plant pot. In a few days it showed signs of life; it sent up a wee bit of green, and the little ones, in different stages of convalescence, adopted it to care for, and each day carried it from one window to another to catch the feeble rays of Winter sunshine as they peeped in. Easter morning it bloomed—a gay, little, yellow Dandelion. Mr. Rils said its effect on the children beat all the doctor's medicines and, day by day, as the little plant grew more beautiful, the little sick folks grew better.

Evenings when Mr. Rils sat in their room he often told them about the poor children of the tenements in whom he was interested, and some of the hardships of their young lives and, with child-like instinct, his little ones began to wonder if flowers would not help them, yellow Dandelions, like theirs in the window. When at last Spring came, one night they met their father as he was returning from his office, their arms full of wild flowers they had gathered in the fields for "the poor." Would Daddy take the flowers to them? Of course he would! The next day when he crossed the ferry he carried a big basket of Daisies and Buttercups and other wild flowers of the fields. The little ragamuffins swarmed about him, tugging at his clothes and begging for posies. The next day he brought more. In a few days so many little playmates of the gutter awaited his coming at the ferry-house that a friendly policeman helped him distribute his flowers among them.

Mr. Rils wrote about it in his newspaper and sent out a call to workers who came to the city each morning to gather a few flowers on their way through the fields of Jersey and Long Island and bring them along for the children. So many people responded by sending boxes of flowers to his office that it took the assistance of five or six policemen to distribute them in Mulberry Street and the Mott Street tenements. And the policemen did it in their "off time" just for the humanity of the undertaking and the pleasure they got from seeing the pinched, white faces glowing over Buttercups and Daisies and Clover, tightly clasped in dirty little hands.

Out of the flower-giving came friendship and under-

standing and much good resulted. A Social Settlement was established, a big, beautiful building was "set apart in the service of all God's children," clubs, gymnasium, kindergartens and a place for mothers to take their babies out into green meadows, all of which came about because of the little yellow Dandelion that blossomed Easter morning for the children of a great and good man. Mr. Rils related many touching incidents in his story, some of them I have never forgotten, but the impression they made upon me has been lasting, and when I smell the honey-fragrance of a field of white Clover, or pass a fine old garden in riotous bloom, my mind turns to "the poor," and I wish I could satisfy every little hungry heart with flowers, for there is a hunger which bread alone will not appease.

Perhaps Jacob Rils was more compassionate towards the little frozen Dandelion because his childhood was passed in Denmark, where folks take flowers to their

cemeteries thru the snow and cold of Christmas-tide, and set out sheaves of rye on Holy Eves so that the birds may not go hungry. The sensitive minds of children store early impressions and often carry them throughout their whole lives and nothing else generates kindness in the human heart more than the love of flowers and birds and the beautiful things in nature.

This is the "betwixt and between" month in the flower garden. It is the season of "picking," but along with the picking there is still planting to do. There are the so-called perennials, many of which are really biennial, and should be grown from seed each year for the next season's bloom. By this time early Lettuce and early Peas and Radishes have gone by, and the rows in the vegetable garden where they grew can

be prepared for perennial seed. If they are near the Corn or pole Beans, so much the better, as they will partially shade the little seedlings from the hot July sun.

Work the soil so it will be fine and light; soak it with water, and when it dries out on top, sow the seed. The very fine seed need little covering just pat them down firmly with the hand. We have a compost heap where we put all the garden weeds each year and let them decay; this makes fine fertilizer. A little of it mixed with sand and sifted into the soil of the seed rows answers their need, and they require little attention, except thinning out, until the time comes for Fall transplanting. Sphagnum moss or old newspapers over the rows when the seed is first planted will help to keep the soil from drying out too quickly, but these should be



DIANTHUS BARBATUS, THAT WE ALL CALL SWEET WILLIAM



FERNS AND FIDDLERS

I WONDER how many boys and girls of our Club can name the Ferns they see growing in their native woods and along country roads! Flowering plants are generally better known than the Ferns, which have only their green leaves to distinguish them. But such beautiful leaves! Thoreau said: "Nature made Ferns for pure leaves to show what she could do in that line." They never bear flowers, though one species is named the Flowering Fern.

Once you begin getting acquainted with Ferns you will not be satisfied until you have found and named all that grow in your section. They have different ways of growing and choose different locations. Marsh Ferns like to stand with their feet in water where Alders and Cat-tails thrive. The Polypody clings on the face of the dry rock anywhere it can work its little roots into a crevice. The Walking Fern "walks" over mossy logs and rocks by arching its fronds over until the slender tips touch soil, where they root and form new plants.

The Fern which boys and girls in the country gather

all other Ferns. Later, when the fronds have uncoiled, this woolly covering wears away, though some of it remains and turns cinnamon-brown and can be seen all Summer in little tufts at the base of the leaves, and here and there loosely clinging to the stipe.

The buds of all Ferns are protected in Winter, but generally by a thick covering of papery, or hair-like scales, tawny in color. When the fronds uncoil, these scales sometimes remain on the stipe and rachis; then they are said to be chaffy. Some of the most noticeable are Braun's Holly Fern (*Polystichum Braunii*), the Christmas Fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*) and Marginal Shield Fern (*Aspidium marginale*).

You may have noticed the brown dots on the underside of leaves of the Polypody, the little Fern that grows on shaded ledges all over the northeastern states. One Nature student brought me some fronds to see if I could tell her what kind of bug had attacked the Ferns, or if it was some kind of disease. Now these dots are the "fruit-dots," or sori (singular, sorus). They appear



PTERIS ARGENTIA

to decorate churches on special days, and school buildings for Commencement exercises, is the Ostrich Fern. On river banks in wet, sandy soil and partially shaded situations these Ferns often grow seven feet tall, the fronds spreading out shuttlecock fashion, each clump making a big, green vase. In one of these Fern vases we once found the nest of a weaver.

When Dame Nature made Ferns she chose the spiral for a pattern. In the bud they are always coiled like a watch spring and the fronds develop by unrolling and expanding. The leaves of a Fern are called fronds, the leafy portion is the blade, and the stalk on which it grows the stipe, the upper part of the stipe, from the beginning of the leafy portion, is known as the rachis. The uncoiling fronds are crosiers, or "fiddle-heads."

Early in the Spring the fiddle-heads of the Cinnamon Fern begin to lift up in pastures and beside fences and wayside knolls. You will know them because they are warmly clad in silvery white wool, which is the Cinnamon Fern's Winter overcoat and distinguishes it from

about the middle of June and look like little, yellow-brown buttons. They are mostly on the upper two-thirds of the frond, in a double row near the margins of the pinnules. They are really little cases that contain the spores, and at maturity they snap open and away fly the tiny spores upon the wind, to germinate and make more Ferns. The time required for a Fern to mature from a spore is from three to seven years. The spore makes first a queer, little, green body, shaped like a heart and not more than a quarter of an inch across. This is called the prothallium. On the underside of the prothallium are two sets of organs, the contents of which finally unite and produce a new Fern. So you see, there is quite a long journey between the wee brown button and the new Fern.

Fruit-dots appear in Mid-Summer on the underside of the fronds of most species of Ferns. In many species the fruitful, or fertile fronds and the unfruitful, or sterile ones look much alike, but in some kinds the fertile fronds are quite different and smaller in size.

The Bulbiferous Bladder Fern has little bulbets growing from the under surface of the frond, in addition to its spores. Some other Ferns send up new plants at the tips of stolons, which are really underground branches. This is true of the Ostrich Fern. The Bird Woman has a border of these Ferns growing by the house and often a new one will appear out in the lawn where it does not belong and is not welcome. Upon getting a firm hold on the crown and pulling it up, we will find it attached to a stolon sometimes two or three feet long which has run out from the border. July is the month when the fertile fronds of the Ostrich Fern generally appear. You will see them standing all Winter, erect and rigid and brown, though the sterile fronds die in Autumn.

The fertile fronds of the Cinnamon Fern are at first green, then a pretty, light brown. Those of the Interrupted look much like the sterile fronds except for the two to seven pairs of pinnae in the middle of the blade which bear the spores. They are at first dark green, turning brown, and they make the Fern look as if it had been frost-bitten or stunted on that portion.

Now the Bird Woman, as she has told you before, is just going to point the way. She wants very much to have you get interested in the Ferns, so that you can have as much pleasure studying out the different kinds as she has had. Whatever in Nature you learn to recognize—birds, animals, or plants—will make your lives fuller and more worth while. You will need a good book to help you study Ferns. Either of the following are excellent: "New England Ferns and Their Common Allies," by Helen Eastman, (this includes the more common species of the Club-Moss and Horsetail families,) and "Our Ferns In Their Haunts," by Willard N. Clute. Also, Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada, Vol. I., is fine for reference. Then there are Jones' "Ferns of the West," and others that treat of the Fern-flora of different areas.

So much for Ferns; now what about the Fiddlers? These are the little players of our fields which make Midsummer ring with their music. When they come in great numbers, some species make us pay rather high for our entertainment, for they devour crops and do much damage.

Crickets, of all insects, are the most musical. Did you ever see one fiddling? If you did, you found that he plays with his wings, scraping them together something as you would scrape the bow across the strings of your violin. Even the mole cricket that lives always underground is a fiddler, though his is a doleful tune. The house cricket is more cheerful. Our house cricket is one of the field crickets, for the house cricket, or hearth cricket, of Europe, is not common on this continent except in Canada. Did you ever wake in the night and hear a cricket that had strayed into your room fiddling away to himself in the dark? Quite a gay little song it is, and when you think he brings good luck, as some folks say he does, of course you tell him to fiddle away.

The snowy tree crickets are very musical at night. Harrington, who watched this cricket closely, wrote the following: "An interesting feature of its concerts is one of which I have not been able to find any mention in books accessible. While the male is energetically shuffling together his wings, raised almost vertically, the female may be seen standing just behind him, and with her head applied to the base of the wings, evidently eager to get the full benefit of every note produced."

Even the curious cave crickets are fiddlers, but they play only in cloudy weather, or after dark.

The green, or long-horned grasshoppers are also noted musicians among insects. Their fiddle consists of a queer development of the veins and membranes at the base of the wing cover. When the katydid wants you to understand that "Katy did," he rasps his fore wings three times, but more often he rasps them twice, which answers quite as well since it means, "She did!" These grasshoppers have a day tune and a night tune, though they sometimes play their night tune in the day, time when the sun goes under a cloud.

The short-horned grasshoppers often produce a rattling or crackling sound when they fly. They do not make this sound always in flight, but seem to be able to do so when it pleases their fancy. Some are particularly gifted in producing loud, snapping sounds, and some play their fiddles while resting.

We hope some of you boys and girls will tell us what kinds of Ferns grow in your locality, and what little fiddlers play in your grass and trees, or are tucked away under stones in your back yards. Let's learn all we can and share it with one another.

Next month we will study Mushrooms and Mosses.

PINE CONES

Ignus Fatuus

Upon the night of February 6, 1921, when returning from town, we saw a sight which was odd, interesting and beautiful. In a large, low, uncultivated piece of ground, Nature was giving a pyrotechnical display in the way of Jack O' Lanterns. From a space of ten or twelve acres these weird lights were coming from the



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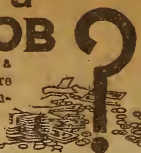


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ground, hundreds of them, five and six from one spot sometimes, in rapid succession. Two left the crowd and came toward us; one passed in front of us and the other passed under the horse and was caught by the left front wheel of the vehicle.

Having been told these lights are gaseous and leave neither mark nor odor when extinguished, we were much surprised to see two phosphoric marks, identical in shape and size, one upon the tire of the wheel, the other upon the ground. These marks were the shape of a four-petaled flower about two and one half inches in diameter.

The sight was too impressive to be soon forgotten by anyone so fortunate as to have seen it.

Mrs. Jessie Crist Kelsey, Florida.

PINE NEEDLES

July Questions

- I. How many species of Ferns are there in the world?
- II. How do they compare with those which grew long ago?
- III. What about their distribution?
- IV. How can one recognize the Beech Fern?
- V. What Fern, when unfurling, has its blade rolled in three little green balls like miniatures of a pawnbroker's sign?
- VI. What Fern of the Alleghanies grows to a very great size and is the favorite haunt of the deer?

FINE
NEW

FORD TOURING CAR GIVEN

15	8	25	15	21
8	5	14	18	25

Solve This Puzzle and Win 10,000 Votes

The figures represent corresponding letters in the alphabet. Figure 1 is A, 2 is B, 3 is C, and so on. The ten figures spell three words. Send the three words.

with your name and address quick. I have given away many Autos, Cash Rewards and other Prizes to contestants in former Contests. Full particulars of my simple plan will be sent when your solution is received.

Thousands of Dollars in Other Grand Prizes and Cash Rewards

Besides the Auto I am going to give Phonographs, Bicycles, Gold Watches, Silverware, Dinner Set, etc., and Cash Rewards to contestants in my contest for subscriptions. Prizes duplicated in case of tie. Get your share of these EASY-TO-WIN prizes. No experience required, and no contestant is asked to pay one cent of their own money. Don't let anyone in your neighborhood beat you to it. The quicker you act the bigger your winnings if you follow my plan. Just send your answer to the puzzle with your name and address.

DUANE W. GAYLORD,

537 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 46, CHICAGO, ILL.



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"**W**E always keep Sloan's Liniment at our house right where we can lay our hands on it. Out on the farm as we are, where it isn't always handy to call the doctor at a moment's notice, we find the quick, comforting warmth and relief from pain that Sloan's always gives, a mighty fine thing.

"We have used it for every sort of external ache or pain, for grandfather's rheumatism and mother's sciatica. I often have neuralgia and Sloan's is certainly good for soothing that sort of pain.

"Then there are the sprains and strains, sore muscles and lame backs that come from hard work, which are quickly put in order by slapping on a little Sloan's. As a matter of fact we wouldn't be able to keep house without it."

Keep it handy

It is sold by
dealers you know
and can trust.

35c
70c
\$1.40

Sloan's

The World's

Liniment

Pain's enemy

- VII. How and where are the eggs of grasshoppers laid?
 VIII. How long a period between hatching and maturity?
 IX. Where does a katydid lay her eggs?
 X. When and where are the eggs of the cricket laid, and when hatched?

Answers to June Questions

I. The eggs of butterflies may be found upon whatever food-plant the caterpillar, when hatched, can best thrive. The eggs are deposited singly, or in small, or large clusters.

II. When the larva emerges from the egg it begins to eat, and after growing several days its skin becomes too small for it. Then it stops feeding, attaches itself to something, and seems to go to sleep. After a time its skin splits and it crawls out, leaving the old skin hanging to the twig, or to whatever it was fastened. Four or five moults take place before the caterpillar is fully developed, and changes into a chrysalis.

III. Butterflies pump the honey-water out of flowers much as one would use a bulb-syringe. At the upper end of the proboscis is a little bulb equipped with muscles; when these contract, a vacuum is produced, and the honey is drawn up the proboscis into the bulb. When the bulb is compressed, a little flap at the opening of the tube closes, and the honey flows back into the stomach.

IV. No one knows how the Cabbage-Butterfly was brought to this country, but it reached Quebec about 1860. Within twenty years it had spread over the eastern half of the continent, and it is now a familiar pest of cabbage fields from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It does hundreds of thousands of dollars damage every year.

V. Butterflies are diurnal in habit and seldom fly at night; the great majority of moths are nocturnal and take wing in the evening, or the dim light of early dawn. However, some species of moths are diurnal, so a better way to distinguish moths from butterflies is to observe the antennae; butterflies have club-shaped antennae, long and thread-like, with a swelling at the end; all true moths of the United States and Canada do not have club-shaped antennae. Their antennae may be thread-like and tapering to a fine point, or prismatic in form with a little hook at the end, or shaped like a feather, but never with the club at the extremity.

VI. The pupae of moths are dull colored, usually brown or black, while butterfly pupae, which are called chrysalids, are often ornamented with gold and silver spots.

VII. When the insect is ready to emerge from the cocoon it ejects a fluid from its mouth which dissolves the silken fabric of the cocoon and makes a little open door through which it can come out. When the pupae is in the earth, it wriggles itself upward to the surface.

VIII. The knots on the stems of goldeneared are produced by the Solidago Gall-moth, which is a little moth with a tremendous scientific name: Gnimoscheima gallasolidaginis. Who can remember it?

IX. "Hickory Horn-devil," the larva of the Royal Walnut-moth (Citheronia regalis).

X. Bombyx mori, the domestic silk-worm moth of China, where its culture and the silk-industry originated. For nearly two thousand years the breeding of silk-worms and the methods of weaving silken fabrics were China's secret and jealously guarded by that country. At the present time hundreds of millions of dollars are invested, and many thousands of people given employment in this great industry which has a little moth at its head.

FLORAL FRIENDS' CORNER.

Dear Floral Friends:—

Five years ago I started my garden, which has proven a success in every way, and, as I have unlimited space and love for gardening, I add 6 feet to the width of it each year. It is now 98 x 35, with rocks on each side of the winding paths, between which are Grass Pinks, Pansies, Bellis Daisy, the lovely white Arabis, Violets and Lobelia.

I have been successful in growing Larkspur, Lupin, Columbine, Sweet William, Fox Glove, Canterbury Bells, Oriental Poppies, Coreopsis, Sweet Rocket, Anchusa, Hollyhocks and many others from seed. I also have Funkia, Phlox, Garden Heliotrope, Hemerocallis, Lilies, Hardy Cornflower, Achillea The Pearl, Lily of the Valley, Anemone, Single Petunias and beautiful Monkshood. I have had better luck with seeds planted in May in a carefully prepared seed bed than I have had with that planted in flats in my "hot house".

Besides the garden, I have a perennial row under large Oak trees where Fox Glove, Monkshood, Columbine, Rocket, Larkspur and white Arabis have wintered and blossomed freely. Monkshood is especially good for shady places and as beautiful a cut-flower as are Larkspur, Lupin, Rocket, Phlox and Canterbury Bells. My Pansies have been lovely all the season, with their bright little faces lifted up to greet me always.

M. K. Pike, New Hampshire.

TELL YOUR BOY ABOUT THIS

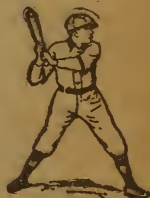
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mend leaks instantly in all utensils, hot water bags, etc. Insert and tighten. 10c & 25c a package, post paid. For Samples to Agents Collette Mfg Co., Box 478 Amsterdam, N. Y.

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Automobile Mechanics, Owners, Garagemen, Repairmen, send for free copy America's Popular Motor Magazine. Contains helpful instructive information on overhauling, ignition wiring, carburetors, batteries, etc. Automobile Digest 636 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati.

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Earn \$25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers magazines. Experience unnecessary; details Free. Press Syndicate, 621, St. Louis, Mo.

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Rainbow Freesia Bulbs. Doz 25c: 100-\$1.80, prepaid. Constance D. Bower, 2412L St., San Diego, Calif.

Double red amaryllis bulbs, \$2 each. Mrs. A. Rickenbach, Punta Gorda, Florida.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A. Spray the Boxwood with molasses. Use four pounds of molasses in fifty gallons of water. This sticky material will so entangle the emerging adults that they die before laying eggs for another brood. The best time to spray is the latter part of May or June. EDITOR.

Q. My Onions are developing a sort of "thick neck". What causes this and what can I do for them? A. S. P.

A. The "thick neck", also known as "white blast" "white blight" and "silver top", is caused by the thrip, a minute insect which injures the skin of the growing onion foliage. Spray with a 40 per cent nicotine sulphate

CACTUS

Choice of 25 New and Interesting Varieties including Niggerhead, Intertextus Eng, Wislizenii, Uncinatus Gal., Chloranthus, Conoides, M. Radiosa, etc. Our Special Collection Mixed Varieties. Good sized plants.

10 For \$1.00. Postage Paid.
GROVER C. SCOTT, LAPARK, PA.

I'M HUSTLING THESE HOT DAYS

To get a fine supply of perennials and pansy plants for the fall trade. If your name is not already on my list, send it in now.

Get now 12 all different Iris, \$1.50 value, prepaid anywhere for \$1.00. The following 10c each, Flavescens, cream; Othello, Purple; Pure yellow; Madam Chereau, white margined blue.

30 Pansy seed of the finest giant pansy in the world, 25c. Complete list of pansy seed in separate colors and all quantities on request.

PAUL L. WARD, Lock Box, Milladate, Mich.

SOW PANSY SEED NOW

For biggest, handsomest, most intensely colored pansies sow our

LAPARK PEACE MIXTURE

during July and August, so that you will have strong healthy plants to stand the Winter and bloom early. No protection needed.

Make Money Selling Pansy Plants in Spring.

An ounce should give you around seventy-five hundred plants, that generally bring 40 to 50 cts a dozen.

Liberal packet 15 cts. 2 pkts 25 cts. \$5.00 an oz.

LAPARK SEED & PLANT CO., LAPARK, PENN.

solution, diluting it at the rate of three-eighths of a pint in fifty gallons of water. Add to this two or three pounds of yellow laundry soap to act as a sticker and spreader.

EDITOR,

Q. What is the Jew Bush and what is its correct name? M. W. Fla.

A. Jew Bush is the common name for Pedilanthus, coming from the Greek and meaning shoe-flower. It belongs to the family Euphorbiaceae and its cultivation is similar to the Euphorbia. It is a low, tender, Cactus-like shrub grown in collections of succulent plants.

EDITOR,
Q. What vine will quickly cover an old fence?—J. K. O. Maine.

A. You will find that the Kudzu vine, Thunbergia Pueraria, will be excellent for your purpose. This vine is a rapid grower, climbing as much as 50 feet in a Summer. It is hardy and will come up each Spring in the North.—EDITOR.

Q. Please tell me what to do for aphids on my Hops and the way in which they injure the plants.

Mrs. L.G.O., N.Y.
A. The aphids suck the sap from the under leaf-surface. Spray your plants with kerosene emulsion made by dissolving one-half pound of common soap in one gallon of hot water. Then add two gallons kerosene and churn violently together until a creamy mass is formed which thickens upon cooling. Dilute nine times before using. EDITOR.

Q. The stalks of my Peonies blacken and wither near the ground and the leaves above wilt and die. What can I do for them? Mrs. M.G., Penna.

A. The disease is due to the grey mold fungus (Botrytis) which winters in the old stalks. All dead leaves and stalks right down to the roots should be gathered and burned late in the Fall. EDITOR.

Q. My Boxwood are becoming unsightly. Is there any remedy for the midge which mines within the leaves?

D. B., Md.

PICK THEM OUT

31 Plants, \$2.00: 15 Plants, \$1.00: 7 Plants, 50cts: 3 Plants, 25 cents. Postpaid

Window Plants

Acyranthus, Besteri Moss
slacia Light green and
 dark red variegated fol-
 iage
Beardii, Broad, pointed
 leaf of purple-crimson
Emersonii, Purple-red
Gibsonii, Pointed green
 leaf with yellow marks
Lindenii, dark purple,
 narrow pointed leaves
McNally, Round, broad
 green striped yellow
Alternanthera, *Seiboldii*,
 yellow
Jewell, Rich carmine
Versicolor, chocolate,
 crimson and green
Amomum Cardamomum
 Handsome, delicious-
 ly-scented foliage
 plant of easy culture
Asparagus Sprengeri
Plumosus *Nanus*
Begonia Semperflorens
Fuchsoides
Bryophyllum Calycinum
Campylobotrys Regia
Cestrum Parqui
Coleus, in variety
Crassula Cordata
Cyperus Alternifolius
Daisy, *Marguerite*, Single
 white
Eranthemum Pulchellum
Eupatorium Serrulatum
Riparium
Ficus Repens, A lovely
 creeper, attaches to
 and covers walls in
 the South
Geranium; *Zonale*
Buchner, White

Jean Viand Pink
Ricard Bright Red
S. A. Nutt Dark Red
Geranium, Scented-leav'd
Habrothamnus Elegans
Ivy, Irish or Parlor.
 Note. Grows in deep shade
 and is a good vine to
 festoon a room, or to
 cover a wall that is al-
 ways hidden from the
 sun. Of rapid growth.
Jasmine Beesianum
Revolutum
Justicia Sanguinea
Lantana, in variety
Libonia Penrhosiensis
Moon Vine, Blue
Muehlenbeckia Repens.
 Note. Exquisite little vine
 for a pot trellis, easily
 grown and exceeding-
 ly graceful. Also fine
 for bracket-pot, or
 basket
Pilea, Artillery Plant
Sansevieria Zeylanica
Saxifraga Sarmontosa
Solanum Grandiflorum
Strobilanthes Anisophylus
Dyerianus, Metallic red
Tradescantia, Multicolor
 Green and white
Vinca
Variegata

Hardy Plants

Egopodium Podagaria.
 Note. Fine, dwarf edging
 plant, perfectly hardy
 with graceful, dense
 foliage, light green

with a distinct white
 border. Easily grown
Artemisia, Oldman
Aster Hardy, Pink
 Blue
Bupthalmum Cordifolium
Chrysanthemum Mixed
Fragaria Indica
Funkia, *Fortunii*
Gypsophila Paniculata
Hibiscus, *Ortmann Eye*
 Note. This bears immense
 showy flowers in huge
 clusters. Grows 6 to 8
 feet high. Blooms free-
 ly in autumn.
Hemerocallis
Aurantica Major
Flava
Iris Liberty Mixed
Pseuda Acorus
Lamium Maculatum pink
Linaria Delmatica
Linum Perene, Mixed
Matricaria Capensis
Monarda Didyma
Oenothera, *Lamarckiana*
Youngii
Peas, Perennial Mixed
Pinks, hardy mixed
 White
Pokeberry, *Phytolacca*
Polygonum cuspidatum
Poppy, Royal scarlet
Primula officinalis, yellow
Rhubarb
Rudbeckia Newmanni
Rudbeckia Purpurea
Sage, Broad-leaved
Shasta Daisy
Alaska White
Star of Bethlehem
Sweet Rocket, Tall, White

Tall, Purple,
Sweet William
 Mixed
Tansy
Tradescantia Virginica
Tricytus Hirta, Toad Lily
Veronica Spicata Blue

Shrubs and Trees

Amorpha Fruticosa
Bignonia Radicans
Boxwood
Deutzia, *Lemoinei*
Euonymus Americana
 Variegated
Forsythia Viridissima
Glycine Frutes, *Wisteria*
Hydrangea
Arborescens Grandiflora
 Note: This is the splen-
 did Shrub advertised
 as Hills of Snow, the
 heads are globular and
 of large size.
Hydrangea Paniculata
Ivy, English, Green
Abbotsford variegated
Lilac, white, also purple
Mock Orange Sweet Scent-
ed
Prickly Berry, evergreen
Rose Crimsons Rambler
Lady Gay
Double White Snow Drop
Hiawatha
Snow Ball, Old Fashioned
Spiraea,
Callosa alba
VanHouttei
Reevesii, double white
Stephanandra Flexuosa
Willow, For Baskets
 Weeping
Yucca Filamentosa

I can supply the following plants in larger size:

Peppermint Scented Geranium, 25c each; 5 for \$1.00, Postpaid.

Fern, Boston 35c each; 4 for \$1.00, Postpaid.

Fern, Scotti 35c each; 4 for \$1.00, Postpaid.

Lemon American Wonder, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00, Postpaid.

Bougainvillea Glabro, 25c each; 5 for \$1.00, Postpaid.

Hydrangea Hortensis, 25c each; 5 for \$1.00, Postpaid.

Ornithogolum Caudatum, or Sea Onion, 25c each, Postpaid.

Scott's Rainbow Freesia Bulbs

These beautiful novelties will rapidly win favor on account of their beautiful and unique colorings and shading which include Pink, Old Rose, Blue, Lavender, Red, Orange, Violet, in fact all the colors of the Rainbow. They are free-blooming, each principal spike usually carrying 7 to 9 large, fragrant flowers while the side spikes, of which each bulb produces several, usually bears 5 to 6 flowers. They are very fragrant and of easy culture. Six bulbs in a four inch pot will give a grand display of bloom that will be odd and interesting. Order at once.

6 Bulbs Postpaid 50 cts; 12 Bulbs Postpaid \$1. 100 Bulbs Postpaid \$7.

GROVER C. SCOTT

LAPARK, PENNA.

Ford Sedan Free

YOU CAN WIN THIS IDEAL ALL-YEAR CAR

Can you solve this puzzle? Try it and send your answer today. Surely you want this fine new latest model Ford Sedan.

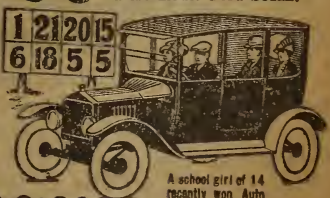
We have given away nearly 50 Autos in the past. Now we will give a new latest model Ford Sedan complete with electric lights and starter, sliding plate glass windows, large tires, demountable rims, freight and tax paid. This is the ideal car for both summer and winter use. Own a car of your own.

Can you make out the two words spelled by the numbers in the picture to the right? The alphabet is numbered—A is 1, B is 2, etc. What are the two words? Can you work it out? Send no money with your answer, just the two words and your name and address.

Send Answer Today Besides Sedan we will give away Talking Machines, Bicycles, Watches, Silverware and hundreds of dollars in cash. Everyone who answers can share in cash and prizes. Nothing difficult to do. **Everybody Wins!** Someone gets a Sedan. It can be you! Send Answer Today and try for this Sedan.

FORD WILLSON, Mgr. 141 W. Ohio St., Dept. 3141 Chicago, Ill.

1 2 1 2 0 1 5
 6 1 8 5 5



A school girl of 14 recently won Auto



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send you
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on trial
a pair of my
finest tortoise shell
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For many years people have been coming to me from every part of Chicago on account of my wide reputation for supplying glasses that fit. I am now offering the benefit of this wide experience to people everywhere. No matter where you live, I positively guarantee to give you a perfect fit or there will be no charge whatever. I promise to send you a pair of glasses that will enable you to see perfectly and satisfy you in every way, or you will owe me nothing. They will protect your eyes, preventing eye strain and headache. They will enable you to read the smallest print, thread the finest needle, see far or near.

I will not accept a single penny of your money until you are satisfied and tell me so. Simply fill in and mail the coupon, giving me all the information I ask for, and I will send you a pair of my Extra Large Tortoise Shell Spectacles, for you to wear, examine and inspect, for ten days, in your own home. The glasses I send are not to be compared with any you have ever seen advertised. They are equal to spectacles being sold at retail at from \$12.00 to \$15.00 a pair. You will find them so scientifically ground as to enable you to see far or near, do the finest kind of work, or read the very smallest print.

These Extra Large Size Lenses, with Tortoise Shell Rims, are very becoming and your friends are sure to compliment you on your improved appearance. There are no "ifs" or "ands" about my liberal offer. I trust you absolutely. You are the sole judge. If they do not give you more real satisfaction than any glasses you have ever worn, you are not out a single penny. I ask you, could any offer be fairer?

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If you send your order at once I will make you a present of a handsome Velveteen Lined, Spring Back Pocket Book Spectacle Case which you will be proud to own. Sign and mail the coupon NOW.

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You may send me by prepaid parcel post a pair of my Extra Large Tortoise Shell 10 Karat Gold Filled Spectacles. I will wear them 10 days and if convince that they are equal to any glasses selling at \$15.00, I will send you \$4.49. Otherwise, I will return them and there will be no charge.

How old are you? How many years have you used glasses (if any)?

Name.....

Post Office.....

R R..... Box No.....

State.....

(Continued from page 180)

ter occupy their time, that I can not close without a word to such:

My dear sirs, is it of no use to cultivate the higher Nature? Is it of no use to inspire in your children a spirit of refinement? Do you want your children to be brutal, coarse, or perhaps criminal? No one's children are angels, and no one can be sure that any of these things will not develop in them. It therefore behooves fathers to do what they may to guard against the development of the vicious in their offspring, and it is an undisputable fact that a love of Nature creates kindness, and a spirit of kindness stifles crime. The girl who weeps over a mangled flower will, in later life, have pity for a mangled mortal. The boy that will not slay a bird will not slay his fellow-man. Allow cruelty, and cruelty will grow. Inspire and encourage kindness, and it will overcome brutal instincts. One or the other will happen, for nothing in the Universe stands still, everything grows, either better or worse.

Flowers have a very refining and ennobling influence, they inspire kindly feelings and are an enemy to cruelty, so sirs, I pray you, if you can not, or will not cultivate them yourselves, in the name of humanity and for your children's sake, don't sneer at the woman who loves them, as if you were jealous of a harmless flower, but help her, rather, to beautify the home in which you live.

What are you striving for my friends? Aside from a living, will not your children eventually have all you possess? Then what better legacy can you give them than a heart and mind attuned to the glories of Nature and filled with kindness and love for all God's creatures? Such children will be to you an honor, and will make you beloved among men long after you have passed to the great beyond. Most fathers and mothers would willingly sacrifice much to insure their children's being noble men and women, yet many overlook and even condemn, the most potent factors that go to insure, so far as possible, that very thing. Birds and flowers and trees, beautiful surroundings, are among the greatest powers for good that God has given us. They inspire a love for home; they inspire kindness, gentleness; they create a love for Nature, of which they are a part. Nature embraces all things on this planet and, therefore, if we love Nature we have that great all-love that God requires. He, or she, in whose heart glows a light for all things God has made will never commit a very wrong action.

Wherefore, let us cultivate flowers, let us cherish our bird neighbors, and let us surround ourselves as much as possible with them, that their gentle influence may

steal into our hearts and make of us better men and women, as well as better children, for whether we are young or old, we can learn sweet lessons from Nature's book, and should never weary of perusing her fragrant pages.

May this magazine spread the love of flowers over the whole country 'till every home and every school is garnished with Nature's smiles.

James M. Boner, Tennessee.

FLORAL FRIEND'S CORNER

Dear Floral Sisters: I want to tell you of a little beauty spot I had last Summer. It is about 20 feet from our back door to the well. On the north side of the walk is the wood-house; on the south side we set three posts, 7 or 8 feet high, and put chicken wire between them. At the post nearest the kitchen door I planted a Cardinal Climber and a Balsam Apple and between the other posts Scarlet Runners and Morocco Beans, intermingled with Sweet Peas. Inside, next to the walk, I had Candytuft and Sweet Alyssum; outside, Salvia and Pansies. How they all grew and bloomed! Peas to the top of the wire, and the other vines, on stout strings, reached up to the wood-house. The Cardinal Climber was a mass of cherry-red stars every day.

Late in the Summer a little humming bird, a rare visitor so far north, came here every day. A little beyond the middle, a stray Morning Glory came up. As the Peas were not very thick in that spot I let it stay. It grew nearly equal to Jack's Bean-stalk. I kept pinching off the runners, still it reached to the Cardinal Climber: sent runner after runner over the wood-house and hung streamers from the top of the posts, and such a mass of blue in the mornings! I did not want to have to pull Morning Glory weeds for years to come, so I undertook to pinch off the closed blossoms every day and, for fun, counted them sometimes. I thought it was a wonder when it had 100 blossoms, but it kept on until one morning I counted 440.

Flora Wilson, North Dakota.

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Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 503 E. Olive St., B 271, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.



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SHIRLEY POPPIES

Frail Shirley Poppies, I must confess That they to me so much express; They thrill my heart when I but look, And comprehend the power it took To pack into one little pod Such marvelous beauty from our God.

Such beauty is designed to cheer The heart of man to God so dear. I oft have failed to see, (have you?) The hand of God exposed to view In nature, which we all admire And of whose beauty never tire.

When you God's message comprehend Then pass it on from friend to friend. Tell all who fall to see, that He, Thus wooing us, would also be Rejoiced if we would only say:

"Dear Lord, I thank Thee," every day.
Mary E. Kincaid Bowman.

(Continued from page 181)

removed at the first appearance of little green heads.

Sweet Williams are among the plants which the books assure us are perennial, but this we know, Sweet Williams will crowd themselves out of the world entirely unless the tufts are frequently divided, or seedlings reset. The earliest writers on old English gardens tell us there were also Sweet Johns, which were the narrow-leaved varieties, while broad-leaved ones were the Sweet Williams. We never hear of Sweet John nowadays. Perhaps he had a strain of gypsy blood in his make-up and left the garden and became a wanderer like Bouncing Bet and the Toad-flax. Even William shows a tendency to ramble when conditions are favorable.

Sarah planted a great bed in her garden on the top of a hill. In a few years Sweet Williams were blooming all over the hillside and making a very gorgeous display. It was at this time that Sarah had to go to the hospital for an operation. "Yes," she said, "I dreaded it. I tell you I did. I'd never been inside a hospital, never; and as it happened I'd got to go alone. But I said to myself, 'Now I've always wished I could send some flowers to the sick in a hospital, especially the sick who had no one to take them any, and here is my chance.' So I just went out on the side-hill and I picked Sweet Williams, and I made nineteen bouquets and took them with me. I enjoyed it so much, thinking how the sick folks would like their flowers, I almost forgot I was on my way to the hospital, really."

To keep biennials up to the standard requires forethought. When our Canterbury Bells are giving us their wonderful blue and white and rose and purple blossoms, we must be tucking more seed into the ground if we want bloom next year. Sometimes a plant will skip over and blossom the third year, but the only safe rule is: when one bed is blooming, prepare a second. Seeds sown in July should make nice plants for transplanting in the Fall, though they may be sown earlier in the season if desired. We do not care so much for the Cup and Saucer variety as for the singles, doubles or semi-doubles, though we usually plant a few as they are curious and interesting. When the cup and saucer both develop well they are surely true to their name.

The Foxglove root is generally biennial, sending up large tufted leaves the first year and the following Summer a tall flower stem bearing beautiful drooping bells. The flowering impulse moves upward, so that there will be flowers toward the end of the spike when there are fruiting capsules at the base. This gives the seeds a wide distribution. Nevertheless, we sow some each year rather than to depend on those which come up of their own accord, for seedlings which grow among weeds are never safe from the hoe.

The old-fashioned Columbine will see to it that there is no such thing as race suicide in its family when it once becomes settled in a place, but to keep the wonderful, new, long-spurred Hybrids flourishing one needs to plant seeds each year. They may be put in any time from early Spring to Fall. The little, wild, red and yellow Columbine never takes very kindly to garden life, but a few ripe seeds planted in the rock garden in July make pretty plants to bloom next year.

There are numberless others! And always another kind to try out! But the old Hollyhock, the Holy Mallow, believed to have been brought into Western Europe by the Crusaders, always has a place saved for its seed in the perennial bed. Despite parasitical fungus which keeps one fighting, we must have Hollyhocks, double and single, rose, red, purple, white, yellow, maroon. They add dignity to the garden. When Sarah has a friend who has proved unworthy, she says: "I do declare! I guess I'll have to throw her away!" But when it comes to discarding flowers, it is always such a question which one we can "throw away." Each has its merits, even the little yellow Dandelion!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Is Boston Ivy hardy? Mrs. C. B., N. Y.

A. Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii) is hardy except in extreme north. It is a deciduous, shrubby vine, losing its leaves in Autumn. EDITOR.

Q. How do you germinate Palm seeds? Mrs. H. J., N. J.

A. Put the Palm seeds in a bed of soil and fine sand, in equal parts. Then, if possible, give bottom heat. EDITOR.

Q. What will destroy white worms in the soil of my pot plants? E. H., Ohio.

A. Water the plants with Camphor-water, 1 teaspoonful of liquid camphor in a pint of water. Camphor not only destroys the insects, but acts as a stimulant to many plants, such as Geraniums, Lilies, Roses, Cacti and Begonias. Lime-water is another good remedy; a tablespoonful twice a week. EDITOR.

Q. What can I do for cut worms? They are eating the stems of my Tomatoes at the ground. Mrs. A. T., Conn.

A. Scatter poisoned bran mash around the field just at night so that the cut worms may have a chance to get at it before it dries. Poison bran mash is made as follows;

Wheat bran	5 lbs.
Paris Green or white arsenic	4 oz.
Lemon or orange	1 fruit
Molasses	1 pint
Water	7 pints

Mix the bran and poison together, dry. Squeeze the lemon into water and then cut pulp and peel into fine pieces and add to water then add molasses and stir. Add syrup to bran and mix thoroughly. This mash is also effective in killing grasshoppers where that is desired. EDITOR.

Q. What kind of soil is best suited for a good Lily bed? Mrs. R. B., Mass.

A. A dry soil where water is not liable to stand in Winter. It is a good idea to raise the bed a few inches. They all delight in a light, rich soil, such as is afforded by a mixture of loam and well-rotted manure. Give proper drainage, and, if possible, place the bed where they will have a partial shade from buildings or shrubbery. EDITOR.

Q. Are Bermuda Easter Lilies hardy? Mrs. J. S., Ohio.

A. Bermuda Lilies are hardy if planted eight inches deep and protected by careful mulching. EDITOR.

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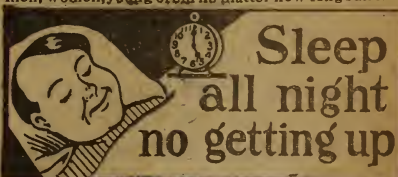
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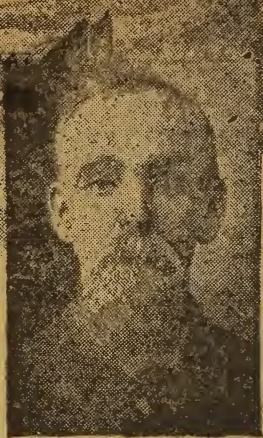
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But now I am a new man. I am a better man today than I was twelve years ago. I can almost put my leg over the back of my head. I could do that at 30, now I am 72."

Mr. Wilson, the well known Hydraulic Engineer, whose picture and also that of one of the big waterpower jobs of which he had charge appears above is only one of thousands who suffered for years, owing to the general belief in the old, false theory, that "Uric Acid" causes rheumatism. This erroneous belief induced him and legions of unfortunate men and women to take wrong treatments. You might just as well attempt to put out a fire with oil as to try and get rid of your rheumatism, neuritis and like complaints, by taking treatment supposed to drive Uric Acid out of your blood and body. Many physicians now know that Uric Acid never

did and never will cause rheumatism; that it is a natural and necessary constituent of the blood; that it is found in every new-born babe, and without it we can not live!

It took Mr. Wilson twelve years to find out this truth. He learned how to get rid of the true cause of his rheumatism, and recover his strength from "The Inner Mysteries," a remarkable book that is now being distributed free by an authority who devoted over twenty years to the scientific study of this malady. And Mr. Wilson says; "Now I know, and I never can forget—the carrier left it in my box and I came near throwing it in the fire. But something prompted me to look it over. Thank God I did."

NOTE: If any reader of Parks' Floral Magazine wishes the Book that reveals these facts regarding the true cause and treatment of rheumatism that were overlooked by many doctors and scientists for centuries past, simply send a post card or letter to H. P. Clearwater, 29-F Street, Hallowell, Maine, and it will be sent by return mail without any charge whatever. Send now! You may never get this opportunity again. If not a sufferer yourself, hand this good news to some afflicted friend.